

can suffer. War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things: the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing of a war, is worse. When a people are used as mere human instruments for firing cannon or thrusting bayonets, in the service and for the selfish purposes of a master, such a war degrades a people. A war to protect other human beings against tyrannical injustice; a war to give victory to their own ideas of right and good, and which is their own war, carried on for an honest purpose by their free choice—is often the means of their regeneration. A man who has nothing which he is willing to fight for, nothing which he cares more about than he does about his personal safety, is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free, unless made and kept so by the exertions of better men than himself. As long as justice and injustice have not terminated their ever-renewed fight for ascendancy in the affairs of mankind, human beings must be willing, when need is, to do battle for the one against the other. I am far from saying that the present struggle, on the part of the Northern Americans, is wholly of this exalted character; that it has arrived at the stage of being altogether a war for justice, a war of principle. But there was from the beginning, and now is, a large infusion of that element in it; and this, increasing, will increase, and if the war lasts, will in the end predominate. Should that time come, not only will the greatest enormity which still exists among mankind as an institution, receive far earlier its coup de grace than there has ever, until now, appeared any probability of; but in effecting this the Free States will have raised themselves to that elevated position in the scale of morality and dignity, which is derived from great sacrifices consciously made in a virtuous cause, and the sense of an inestimable benefit to all future ages, brought about by their own voluntary efforts.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

FOREIGN NEWS!

By the arrival, yesterday, of the schooner *Fanny*, Capt. Turner, in 17 days from San Francisco, we have received Atlantic American news (telegraphic) to June 7, European do. to May 29, and San Francisco dailies to June 9. The news are highly important.

In the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, a succession of reverses and successes had attended the belligerents in turn. First, the Rebel General Jackson swept down the valley, gaining a brilliant victory at Front Royal, and driving General Banks before him; who was greatly inferior in forces; but Banks having received a reinforcement of 18,000 men from Washington, turned the tables on Jackson, who, at last accounts, was in his turn, retreating up the valley, and was probably cut off from communication with Richmond.

Before Richmond a severe and bloody engagement between portions of McClellan's army and the rebels had taken place on the 31st of May and the 1st of June. Similar to the Pittsburg Landing battle, the rebels were successful on the first day, but were driven back with great loss on the second. The latest account of the battle gives the loss on the Federal side as 7,000, and on the rebel side as 10,000. From the 1st to the 6th of June no further advance on the Federal side in the direct line of Richmond, but the attention of McClellan was directed to cutting off the Southern exit from Richmond by the way of Petersburg. Richmond was being evacuated of citizens and stores, but the army was fully resolved to hold its ground and try another battle with McClellan.

Beauregard had evacuated Corinth, May 29, and gone Southward. In his retreat he had lost from 7,000 to 10,000 men, who were cut off and captured by Gen. Pope. Where Beauregard intends to bring up was not positively known, but he was thought to have still over 80,000 men with him.

Fort Wright was evacuated June 4, and the Federal flotilla moved down the river. Rumors up to the 6th say that the fleet had passed Fort Randolph and that Memphis had surrendered, but no positive information as yet. The Federal gunboat flotilla from below, (New Orleans), had not yet, June 6, passed Vicksburg, and probably would have some trouble in passing.

It was reported that Commodore Dupont and General Hunter were investing Charleston, S. C., having effected a lodgment at Stono Inlet.

From Savannah we find not a word of information. A large number of vessels, mostly English, attempting to run the blockade of Southern ports, had been caught lately.

The House bill, punishing polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, passed the Senate to-day, 37 to 2.

The bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia passed the House yesterday by a vote of 86 to 37.

It was said that the French had met with a serious check in Mexico, near Orizaba, on May 9.

The public debt of the United States on the 25th of May amounted to \$491,445,984.

European journals were discussing the phases of the American war according to the various points of view from which they look at it.

New Bedford Oil Market, May 8.—During the week sperm oil, as for some time past, has been without inquiry, and we do not hear of a single transaction.

Whale oil is in considerable demand for export, buyers offering from 45 to 46 cents per gal, but holders are not yet disposed to operate at those prices. The sales amount 1800 bbls. good, cargo of ship *Good Return*, at 46 1/2 cents, for export; 430 do. from ship *Fabius*, for do., same price; 630 do. from do., for home use, at 48 cents; 30 do., brown, for do., at 47 cents; 160 do., in parcels, for d., upon private terms; and 160 do., for export, at do. do. Ship *Sequent*, at this port is to load about 2300 bbls. whale oil for Bremen.

Nothing doing in Whalebone.—*Republican Standard*.

STILL LATER!—June 14th.

By the arrival of the bark *Borea*, from San Francisco, we have dates of that city to June 14th, but no later from the East, the telegraph wires having been down somewhere beyond Salt Lake ever since the 7th inst.

The bark *Comet*, Smith, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th June, 18 days from Honolulu.

The bark *Benj. Rush*, Chadwick, arrived at San Francisco on the 10th inst., 18 days from Port Gamble. The French and English forces in China had joined to whip the Taipings for interfering with the trade of the rivers, and the tea and silk districts.

The trans-Pacific steam line subsidy had failed in Congress; but the matter had been taken up by the English Oriental Peninsular Steam Company. Whether Honolulu would be on its way-bill or not, we are not advised.

Mexican Saddles.—We notice in the auction room of Mr. Severance three splendid, silver-mounted Mexican saddles, with bridles and accoutrements complete, for the disposal of which a lottery has been opened, and will be drawn as soon as the chances are taken up. A finer article has not been in this country, and amateurs would do well to look at it.

Attempted Robbery.—The premises of Mr. Geo. Howe, on the Esplanade, were entered on Thursday night last, and an unsuccessful attempt made to rob the safe.

Tahiti.—It is interesting as well as instructive, to notice the progress that is going on at the Society Islands, and the care and attention bestowed by the Protectorate Government on all those questions tending to preserve the national life of that people and their social and domestic advancement. From regular files of the *Messenger de Tahiti*, we are enabled to keep somewhat au courant with the steps taken from time to time to develop agriculture, to protect industry, encourage commerce, and elevate the common people in the social scale. With all possible respect for the measures and course of legislation, to the same end, pursued for so many years by our own Government and successive Legislatures, there are not a few things in which we might profitably take a lesson from Tahiti, in adapting those measures to the condition and capacity of the people as it is, and not as we imagine it to be, nor as we wish it to be.

As His Majesty the King, in his Speech to the Legislature, as the Minister of the Interior, in his Report, have dwelt upon the necessity and propriety of encouraging the agriculture of these islands, by premiums and rewards; and as hitherto the Legislature has not apparently had time or disposition to attend to these suggestions, it may not be amiss to know that the principle has for some time been established and acted upon in Tahiti, and with very good results. On the 15th of December last, the Tahitian Government issued the following schedule of premiums:

50 centimes each coffee tree, for the first 40,000 trees planted.

100 fr. per hectare of cacao trees, for the first 10 hectares planted.

450 fr. per hectare of cotton, for the first 20 hectares.

450 fr. per hect. of sugar cane, for the first 20 hectares.

100 fr. per hect. of grasses, for the first 10 hectares.

100 fr. per hect. of coconut trees, for the first 10 hectares.

250 fr. per 1,000 Kilogr. of dried tobacco, for the 2,000 first kilograms.

4 prizes of 2,500 fr. each, payable in 5 annuities of 500 francs, for herds of 30 head of cattle, hogs or sheep, properly herded in fenced pastures or valleys.

250 fr. for 1,000 Kilogr. of cotton, for the 8,000 first kilograms exported.

10 fr. per Kilogr. of dry and merchantable vanilla, in quantities of 10 kilograms at least, for the first 200 kilograms exported.

Among other things we notice that fencing and its corollary, trespassing of animals—the eternal sore of the husbandman in this country, and the bane of his industry—has received the special attention of the Tahitian Government. Village is obliged to fence in against village, individuals against individuals, and the trespass law is more strict and expressive than it is here.

To benefit the newly started plantations, the Government is introducing laborers from the Mangia Islands, under a contract for two years, at one franc per day and found.

On notice of the death of the Prince Consort of the Queen of England, communicated to the authorities by the English Consul, G. C. Miller, Esq., the National colors were hoisted at half-mast, and a royal salute of 21 guns fired, each every 15 minutes.

In the *Messenger* of the 12th January, we see re-published in French and English, the neutrality proclamation of Kamehameha IV., touching the civil war in the United States. We look upon and appreciate the republication of that document in the official journal of Tahiti as an act of courtesy toward this Government by the Imperial Commissioner, M. de la Richerie, whose attention to, and interest in, the prosperity of this country, is undoubted and highly flattering.

"How little do they see what is, who frame their hasty judgment upon that scene."

The *Advertiser*, in its capacity of a journalist, comments upon the celebration of Corpus Christi day by the Catholics in Honolulu, on the 19th inst., saying that it was "observed with considerable show," and "partook very much of a theatrical exhibition." It may have been so, especially to so superficial an observer as the *Advertiser*, yet common courtesy, if not Christian kindness, might have suggested the withholding of that public sneer, unless the observer looked within the hearts of that kneeling multitude and saw an insincerity in the devotion they professed.

The above journal further says: "These processions, we are informed, are not customary in public except in countries whose governments are Catholic." We doubt the correctness of the information; but grant it so, are we to understand that this Government is professedly Protestant or of any other anti-Catholic stripe? If so, the sooner it drops the sectarian robe, the better it will be able to maintain the constitutional principle of religious liberty which it professes: but we know that the *Advertiser* is as unjust in its insinuation, as it is superficial in its conclusion.

Returning to first Principles.—We notice with considerable satisfaction that the Legislature is recognizing the propriety and principle that officeholders under the Hawaiian Government ought to be conversant with the Hawaiian language. The House of Representatives added such a qualification to the Attorney-General bill, and we understand that the Minister of Finance has introduced a bill in the House of Nobles, prescribing that, from and after two years after the passage of said bill, no officer shall be appointed under this Government who is not competent to read and write and converse intelligently in the Hawaiian language. It seems to us a little singular, to say the least, that this principle has been so long ignored in the administration of this Government. At any rate, and most assuredly, should it be imperative that those incumbents, whose offices bring them in constant and daily contact with the people, should be familiar with the language of the people.

Launch of the Steamer "Annie Laurie."—On Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock, this beautiful little steamer was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Foster & Co., north of the old Custom House. She is the property of W. L. Green, Esq., and the ceremony of giving the name was performed by Miss McKibbin. The vessel is about 80 tons; was rebuilt by Messrs. Foster & Co.; is a screw propelled, and has her entire engines and machinery made at the Honolulu Iron Works by Mr. T. Hughes. She is a credit to the builder and machinist, a proof of Honolulu independence in mechanical matters, an assurance of the continuance of inter-island communication by steam, a subject of pride to her owner, and another evidence that the country is neither standing still nor retrograding. Her machinery will soon be completed and the *Annie Laurie* take her place among the "institutions" of the country. With the *Kilauea*, or another like her, and the *Annie Laurie*, we shall be well prepared to properly send the trans-Pacific steam enterprise north preparing in the United States or England.

For Lahaina.—Understanding that the steamer *Kilauea* is to be laid up for the next week, the owners of the well-known and excellent schooner *Kekua-luohi* will dispatch her for Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, Hawaii, this afternoon, so as to convey the late mails and the passengers bound to the windward ports of the islands. When we say the *Kekua-luohi*, not another word is needed in the way of recommendation of her as a first class coasting vessel.

Acknowledgments.—Ours are gratefully tendered to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, C. W. Brooks & Co., J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, and Mr. J. K. Snodgrass, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, in Honolulu, for late files of foreign journals.

Volunteer Companies.—We notice with considerable interest, the increasing attention and adaptiveness which the native Hawaiians evince for volunteer military organizations. Though it is not over a year since they first began, there are already three companies in Honolulu, one in Lahaina, one in Hilo, and one, we learn, will soon be organized in Kona, Hawaii. Setting aside the physical advantages of such exercises—and, in view of that fact alone, and its bearing upon the sanitary condition of the people, it is worthy of the greatest consideration—the benefits, in a moral and social point of view, are not less striking and commendable. Such organizations tend surely and forcibly to stimulate the self-respect of the individual member, and to create that *esprit de corps* that makes men work together for a common object, and submits their conduct to a tribunal of the public opinion of those, whose collective frown fixes dishonor on the offender, whose approbation is followed by promotion and encouragement in the conduct which led to it.

The drill and exercises of the companies which we have witnessed, show a very marked progress in so short a time, and a decided facility for learning. The men feel a laudable pride in their organizations, and the emulation between them is working well. All that the foot-companies require is steady practice in the field as well as in the drill-room, and practice together with each other and with the Regulars. But while the individual drill of the riders in the Cavalry Corps is perfecting itself admirably, and many a full-fledged dragoon would feel a tightening round the heart if opposed to one of them, yet, beyond a doubt, they are mounted on most miserable horses. The old saying of "half a horse and half an alligator," is well known, but, though we are willing to admit the alligator, we look in vain for anything of the horse, except his semblance. A Cavalry Corps, without a riding school for the training of the horses, as well as of the men, seems to us like a military anachronism. We hope therefore that some measures will be taken to procure such an establishment, and should private enterprise fall short in the means, we think it legitimate for the Government to come to its assistance. As long as, for the want of proper and scientific training, the rider cannot rely upon his horse performing its part of an evolution with steadiness and accuracy, he will always be at the mercy of the animal, no matter if individually he be as brave as Murat. The Hawaiians are active, supple, quick-eyed and fearless riders, and it seems to us a pity and a great drawback that such excellent qualities should be neutralized by the rider being obliged to bestow more of his attention on his beast than on his enemy.

Fire.—Last evening the alarm of fire was given a little after 10 o'clock in the evening. It was soon found to proceed from the burning of a couple of thatched houses up the Nuuanu road, a little above Mr. Wond's residence, belonging to a Hawaiian named Kilauea. The Fire Companies were immediately in motion—the "Hawaiian No. 4" leading the van. Owing to the inflammable nature of the houses, little assistance could be rendered, and they were burnt to the ground. If there is anything that Honolulu can take a justly deserved pride in, it is its Fire Department, and the promptitude and activity which characterize it. Long may it wave, and never be needed!

Our contemporary is not well pleased, it seems, with the programme of races got up by the residents of Honolulu for the celebration of the Fourth of July next, and says: "If this is the best celebration Americans in Honolulu can produce on their country's birthday, we may as well hang down our heads, and allow the day to pass by in silence." As a most numerous and respectable portion of the residents of Honolulu, irrespective of their birth-places, have joined together to make a holiday of the Fourth of July in Honolulu, our contemporary will probably not be much missed, should it prefer to absent itself. We cannot see, however, what cause a Hawaiian subject could have to "hang down its head" on account of what the "Americans in Honolulu" may do or not do on the 4th of July.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE—1862.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

Monday and Tuesday the House had no business before it; adjourned.

June 25th. The bill for an act to provide an "Attorney General" in place of "District Attorneys," was received from the lower House. It provides that this officer shall be acquainted with both the English and Hawaiian languages, is commissioned for two years, and generally is charged with the duties now performed by the several District Attorneys, in which he may have the aid of deputies, appointed by himself, and for whom he is responsible.

Having passed to its second reading, Mr. Wyllie said that it was of an important character, demanding close and skillful examination, and he moved that it be referred to a committee consisting of the Prince Kamehameha and Mr. Gregg—referred accordingly.

The Prince gave notice of intention presently to introduce sundry bills.

June 26th. Mr. Hanalei, from committee on Mr. Wyllie's bill to suppress prostitution by a passport system and to divide the kingdom into parishes, that while they approved the objects of the bills, and hoped they would be pursued by the House, they did not consider these bills expedient or constitutional.

The Prince Kamehameha reported on the Attorney General bill in favor of its passage. Report received. Mr. Bishop moved to strike out the provision that this officer should understand English and Hawaiian. He said that it must be admitted that there was at present no native lawyer qualified by his learning to hold this responsible office. The incumbent must be a foreigner, and it might be unadvisable to appoint one who had not this qualification. He would not have the discrimination made against this single office. He might favor a general provision applying to all officers of government, requiring in them a knowledge of Hawaiian after a certain time.

Mr. Bishop said that while he knew that the only Attorney General we had ever had, the late J. A. H. Bishop, had served in that office with distinguished ability and success, yet having everything carefully interpreted or translated for him, he could not vote for Mr. Bishop's amendment.

Gov. Nabeoleia said, that now for the first time and by this Legislature was the Hawaiian language taken up and recognized as a necessary qualification in government officers. He admitted that provision of the law especially.

Mr. Bishop said he fully recognized the propriety of such a requirement, but would have it provisional for the future—say after two years hence. Mr. Gregg said that it is provisions were not in every respect satisfactory, especially this under consideration and that which limits the tenure of commission to two years; yet upon the whole he was in favor of it, and was inclined to vote as it is and avoid the risk of amendments which will send it down to the other office. Mr. Gregg said that it is provisions were not in every respect satisfactory, especially this under consideration and that which limits the tenure of commission to two years; yet upon the whole he was in favor of it, and was inclined to vote as it is and avoid the risk of amendments which will send it down to the other office.

Mr. Bishop's amendment was not seconded. The bill by suspension of the rules immediately passed through its several readings.

The Prince Kamehameha introduced a bill for an act

supplementary to an act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes—providing that any person who shall make a false return of his property to the assessors, shall pay twice the amount of taxes he was assessed for the same year.

Also an act to provide for a boundary commission to settle the boundaries of lands awarded in the "Mahele Book" by name only. This provides that there shall be two persons, commissioners, in each Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai; requires that all owners of such lands shall file with the commissioners of the islands in which are the lands, within four years from date of this act, a survey defining their boundaries. Notice is given by the commissioners to all parties in interest, to appear and defend. The Judge of the district is umpire; in case of a disagreement of the commissioners, appeal may be taken to Circuit Court, and on Oahu, to the Supreme Court, where the cause will be heard in banco. The commissioners have the same powers of citation, punishment of contempt, &c., as Police Court.

Both these bills passed by their second readings. Mr. Gregg gave notice of a bill relating to the qualifications of office holders, such as has been noted in his remarks above.

June 27.—The bill to amend the tax and assessment law was considered in Committee of the House. Mr. Wyllie would insert the word "knowingly," making the law to apply only to cases of willful false returns.

Mr. Gregg thought the general principles of jurisprudence would apply, and the insertion of the word would not add to the force of the law.

Mr. J. objected to this law as being oppressive to the poor people. If a man should be guilty of the venial offense of making a false return, he is subjected not only to the costs of Court but to the double tax. He thought the House of Representatives would never concur if it should pass here.

Gov. Nabeoleia approved the bill as one which inflicted only a just punishment on wrong-doers. The making false returns of property was a great evil, as he had occasion to know in supervising the collection of taxes on Maui.

Mr. Wyllie said that we were not all lawyers. He conceived that many who had the execution of the law would construe it literally, and as it read without mention of the word "knowingly," it might be taken to apply to all cases where error had been made without intention. He had always urged that the laws should be expressed with the utmost plainness.

Gov. Kanaoa thought the insertion of "knowingly" unnecessary; but he would amend elsewhere by providing that the punishment of a double tax should not apply to the whole tax list of the offender, but only to that property which had been falsely returned—e.g., if the number of horses was falsely returned, double his tax on the number not returned. Mr. Wyllie withdrew his amendment.

Gov. Kekuanaoa concurred in the amendment of Gov. Kanaoa.

Mr. Bishop also concurred in it. There was much need of some provision by which those who returned short assessments could be reached. He wished it to be referred to a select committee for consideration and amendment.

Mr. Wyllie was strongly opposed to sending business of simple character to committees, as tending to delay. Amendment made to double the tax only on the species of property in which false returns were made, and bill ordered engrossed for third reading.

Mr. Gregg introduced his bill requiring in all officers of this Government, except Heads of Departments and Diplomatic Agents accredited to foreign countries, to be appointed after two years, to have a knowledge of Hawaiian language. Also, a bill for an Act amending Sec. 591 of Civil Code, providing that there shall hereafter be two pilots for the port of Honolulu, to be appointed by the King. The King may appoint such additional pilots as may be necessary. They may appoint deputies during sickness, for not to exceed thirty days, unless the time be extended by the King.

The bill for appointing of Commissioners of Boundaries was taken up, discussed and passed its second reading.

The bill to regulate the powers and duties of the Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was received from the House of Representatives. It provides that the Second Associate Justice shall have equal powers with the First Associate Justice.

The Prince Kamehameha said he should move to eject this bill, on the ground because it tended to define the duties of the Second Associate Justice, but did not define them. Further consideration put off till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 17.—A bill to amend the school laws was read first time by Mr. Rhodes; and the discussion upon the appropriation bill continued.

June 18.—Mr. Dowsett read first time, bill to establish an Insane Asylum. The House still busy on the appropriation bill.

June 19.—The discussion was chiefly on subjects connected with the appropriation bill, and on the bill itself.

June 20.—House chiefly occupied with the appropriation bill.

June 21.—A bill for the endowment by the Government of three scholarships at Punahou College was read first time by Mr. Baldwin. Appropriation bill continued.

June 22.—Committee reports on miscellaneous matters; and an appropriation bill discussed.

June 23.—The bill of Mr. Harris, for the appointment of an Attorney General, passed its third reading, with a qualification clause that the incumbent should be conversant both with the Hawaiian and English languages.

June 25.—Mr. Heleluhe, the newly-elected member for Puna, Hawaii, took his oath and his seat in the House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ms. Editor:—The *Merrima* having lately visited Honolulu, and succeeded in maiming or sinking divers of His Majesty's vessels (though not beyond recovery and repairs), viz: *The Congress* and *Cumberland*, and all the minor craft of the State—has been brought up suddenly by the Government. Monitor No. 2, found to have been anchored in the Judiciary, and which, after a heavy shot of defiance, caused the instant retreat of her assailant. The damage of this shot to the hull of the *Merrima* is thought to be fatal, and will lead to the line of resemblance to her prototype being perfect to the end.

MORAL.—Equality in services in kind and degree, and salaries for the same, are always necessary to the idea of equity in maintaining a sanitary equilibrium essential to the social health, and the respect due to the common-sense idea of proportion; and to begin right in reductions, all must be equally dealt with; and the first thing (not the last) is to remove any existing obstructions to the rule. Now, who can suppose that the fountain of law and equity itself would refuse to embody its own elements in immediate voluntary concessions requisite to such an end. The thing is absurd on any other principle than the conviction that the reductions attempted upon others are not just. No one can arrive at any other conclusion; and the event shows that the programme of the Ministry looked much further than a one-sided view—in which the cuttings of manifest superfluities were alone regarded, where, and where only, they existed—it was the sanitary pruning knife operating with wisdom and caution, and not the woodman's axe, recklessly slaughtering the forest.

Why does not the *Pakipika* benefit the whole of operators by giving them *Esope* fable of the "Belly and Members?" "A cow," says Dr. Johnson, "is an excellent animal in a meadow; but we cannot put up with her in a flower garden;" and without comparing men to them, there is in every country thousands of men who are ready and zealous to attempt things for which they are no more qualified than was the *Merrima* in the above instance in meddling with the Monitor No. 2—leaving out the Monitor No. 1 in reserve.

Sugar and Molasses!

FROM THE METEAL PLANTATION. For sale by ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. March 28, 1862.

TITCOMB'S SYRUP!

5 Gallon Kegs, and at retail. For sale by ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

Vessels on the Way to this Port—June 21.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—None known. The Am. sh. *Mercedes* and *Eremon* schr. Fritz and Auton, both for Hongkong, and Am. schr. *Fanny*, for Shanghai, were to leave San Francisco in the beginning of June, and one or the other may possibly touch here. The *Conet* and the *Kathleen* would not leave S. F. until the end of this month.

FROM PEAK'S ROCK.—The Am. bark *Ilekerman* was to leave the week after the *Phantom*, en route for Shanghai; comes here to ship seamen.

The Am. bark *Jenny Ford*, with cargo of lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co., now due.

The Am. brig *Toando*, Gardner, with cargo of lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co., now due.

FROM LONDON.—The Brit. sm. *Thames*, *Echte* (Jan. 30), with general mde. to several firms here. Vessel consigned to Hoffschlager & Stumpert.

The Dutch ship *Galester*, Koch (Apr. 15), with assorted cargo to Janion, Green & Co.

FROM BREMEN.—The Bremen sh. *Pauline* (Apr. 31) with assorted mde., to Hoffschlager & Stumpert.

The Hamburg bark *Syphide*, Hagemann (May 1), with assorted mde., to Meichers & Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.—The Ham. bark *Laura* & *Louise*, Marks (May 1), with assorted mde. to C. Brewer & Co.

FROM AUSTRIA.—The Am. bark *Nile*, Keyte; last heard from Jan. 3, bound from New Castle to Adelaide.

FROM SYDNEY.—The Hawaiian bark *Wallua*, Lass, and Haw. schr. *Liholilo*, Bush—fully due.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—Advertising patrons of the "Polynesian" will please bear in mind that, if they wish their favors discontinued they must leave notice at the office of publication. Advertisements, not otherwise marked, are continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Transient advertisers must invariably pay in advance.

NOTICE!

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT. The following Gentlemen are appointed FIRE WARDENS for the ensuing year, by the Board of Representatives of the Department:

Mr. S. H. DOWSETT, District No. 1.
Mr. J. H. BROWN, " " 2.
Mr. G. CLARK, " " 3.
Mr. J. B. BRADLEY, " " 4.
Per order of the Chief Engineer.
J. SMITHIES, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.

LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE LODGE, NO 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its Regular Meetings on the first Wednesday nearest the full moon of every month, at the old Lodge Room in King Street.

Visiting Brethren respectfully invited to attend.

By order of W. M. 16th. J. H. BROWN, Secy.

HONOLULU RIFLES. ATTENTION!

Drill will be held at the Armory of the Corps on Friday evening of each week at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order. JOHN H. BROWN, Captain.

Head Quarters Honolulu Rifles, August 8, 1859.

New Advertisements.

MELCHERS & CO.

Expect to arrive

PER BRITISH STEAMER

'THAMES!'

BALES Pink and Yellow Prints.

Bales checked prints.

Bales purple prints.

Bales fancy prints.

Bales printed regatta shirts.

Bales hickory shirts.

Bales printed shirts.

Bales pink shirts.

Bales white cotton shirts.

Bales denim frocks and pants.

Bales white shirting.

Cases black and blue Orleans.